

Sandinistas who now occupy the old dictator's bunker, he fought on the ground rather than from a safe sanctuary.

In the letter to President Reagan, Mr. Pastora thanks the president for his past support and outlines his movement's objectives:

- "Withdrawal of Cuban, Soviet and other communist forces from Nicaragua".

- "Reduction of Nicaragua's communist armed forces, which oppress the Nicaraguan people and threaten Nicaragua's neighbors".

- "An end to the export of subversion from Nicaragua, which would be the logical consequence of achieving the first two objectives."

In the bluntest possible language, Mr. Pastora also warns the president

goal is to have you as a best friend. With your leadership and strength, democracy will prevail in the struggle against communist oppression. Our objectives, simply put, consist of making good the original commitments made by the Junta to the Nicaraguan people and to the see LETTER, page 6A

ragua.

"Why would the junta deal with Nicaragua's freedom fighters if they can crush them militarily? Can anyone find an example of communist concessions to a weak opponent?"

Mr. Pastora's questions are not those of a diplomat or even a professional manager of violence engaged in low-intensity conflict. He is, after all, engaged in a life-and-death struggle that for him has only winners and losers. He also has the advantage of knowing his former colleagues far better than anyone else does—in or out of the American government.

"The communist objective is to destroy us, and negotiations are one

see PASTORA, page 6A

Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's

Embassy in Moscow 'riddled with KGB'

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow "is riddled with KGB operatives" who are operating under the cover of support and maintenance workers, according to White House and congressional sources.

These sources told The Washington Times that there are between 100 and 130 Soviets working at the U.S. Embassy at any given time. They handle routine maintenance, electrical and plumbing repairs, do the building cleaning and, until recently, answered the telephones.

Soviet personnel also are used as auto mechanics and drivers for U.S.

diplomats. They run the food-service operations and man the kiosk in the embassy where liquor is sold.

U.S. counterintelligence officials say that these Soviets, who are assigned their tasks by the Kremlin, also take orders from and report to the KGB on goings-on at the embassy.

CBS News reported Monday that about a dozen typewriters in the embassy had been seized from 100 different installations by the KGB to obtain the names of U.S. diplomats and other embassy personnel.

the typewriters "picked up the contents of documents typed by embassy secretaries and transmitted them to antennas hidden behind embassy walls," CBS said. "There was no way to identify the signals and no way to trace the embassy."

CBS quoted one intelligence officer as saying the potential for compromising sensitive information should be viewed with "considerable seriousness."

U.S. officials have been warning for several years of the security risks associated with employing Soviet nationals in the embassy.

But, they report, the State Department has not felt sufficiently concerned to warrant changing the situation.

"It's an outrage," one senior

see KGB, page 8A

massive leaks of highly information to the Soviets. And each department is for turf in the high-tech review and enforcement pr

For starters, here are some verbal salvos:

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Please File
W/ # 8406

Closing of Pennsylvania Avenue to guard White House suggested

By Warren Strobel
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

with no portion of the most famous

House security a Secret Service

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FOOD

FOOD

Mengele
new ene

By John Holmes
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Approved For Release 2001/03/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001900650007-5

Low: -4 on Jan. 21
Yesterday's precipitation: .00 Normal: .11
Record: 2.16 in 1978
March precipitation: A
1985 precipitation: 6.81
Air Quality Index: Good (35)

June 2.01 --- 3.99 11.53-1972
July 4.09 --- 3.68 11.06-1945
August 2.30 --- 4.40 14.4-1928
September 2.51 --- 2.72 12.26-1975
October 3.66 --- 2.82 6.70-1963
November 3.66 --- 3.18 6.54-1969
December 1.16 ---

Geneva 55.40pc Seoul 57.36c
Helsinki 34.29sf Stockholm 38.33sh
Hong Kong 73.67c Sydney 72.62pc
Jerusalem 40.40c Tokyo 60.11pc
London 44.40sh Vienna 57.38sh
Madrid 59.31pc Warsaw 58.32c

re and conviction of Mengel. Kennedy has written to the Senate Appropriations Committee to ask the measure be included in a spokesman said yesterday.

Kennedy's sentiments were shared by Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, who called The Times' gesture an excellent idea."

Nothing to further the cause, to the search for and seizure of Mengele is all for the better," said D'Amato, one of the senators active in seeking Nazi war criminals.

Attorney General Edwin Meese III offered the reward as "a further measure of concern the people have for their country, which is reflected in the action. We have several of our agents cooperating with other agencies to locate and apprehend him."

Justice Department joined the search for Mengele last month. A former U.S. Army counterintelligence officer said he believed American intelligence services arrested, questioned and freed Mengele in Austria in 1947. Attorney General William Smith initiated the investigation, which Mr. Meese, who succeeded him, has continued.

A spokesman for the West German Embassy said it had received no official word from Bonn on the matter yesterday. He noted, however, that "since our legalities have put out the reward, we see we have every interest in finding Mengele can be found and

appreciate the offer of this reward. It is a warm, resonant affirmation of decency," said Mr. Perlman of the Anti-Defamation League. "Over the decades, the concern with the apprehension of such abominable beasts like Mengele has been lonely and anguished. To paper over the stature of The Washington Times do this is reassuring."

Hier said some of the information the Wiesenthal Center has had since posting its reward "is to be valuable," but he urged the newspaper to exercise care and caution in sifting through any information it receives.

missiles nor explained how many for them at a time of \$200 billion deficits.

time has come to stop showing other how tough we are," he said. "The time has come to work together and make an end of peace for all mankind."

He argued that instead of the MX as a bargaining chip in negotiations, it would be more

KGB

From page 1A

administration official said.

"When a Russian dissident, or people wanting to give us information, called the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, his call would be answered by a KGB switchboard operator."

The situation has prompted several high-level investigations, the sources said. A counterintelligence specialist was dispatched to Moscow earlier this year to study the embassy staffing situation firsthand. His report was said to include the following:

- Soviet nationals operate the embassy carpool and also are the auto mechanics. In this capacity they have access to the diplomatic fleet. Officials suspect that bugs may have been planted in the various vehicles. Even if they haven't, having a Soviet driver should make confidential conversation impossible.

- The kiosk in the embassy, which sells liquor as well as sundries, is staffed by Soviet nationals. These people can observe who in the embassy may have a drinking problem — important information to KGB recruitment or blackmail efforts.

- The person operating the embassy canteen is said to be a Chilean by birth married to a Soviet citizen. "Pablo," as he is called, is friendly with many American diplomats. But, as one source said, "What is he doing at the embassy in Moscow if he is not a Chilean communist?"

"Pablo, along with Soviets working in the kitchen, can observe who is having lunch with whom, who is flirting with whom, and so on," the source said. Again, this is said to be useful information to the KGB.

- The embassy telephone operators are Soviets. This gives them firsthand knowledge of who is calling in and the potential to monitor conversations. One source said this situation, at least, may have changed since the counterintelligence officer's report.

Having Soviet nationals roaming the U.S. Embassy has long worried some Reagan administration officials.

The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) launched its own investigation of the embassy staffing situation in 1983.

According to a source familiar with the PFIAB probe, State Department and other officials were asked to explain the rationale for employing Soviets rather than American citizens.

Secretary of State George Shultz reportedly told PFIAB that he was not personally aware of the embassy situation. The panel also asked Richard Combs, who was deputy director of the State Department's Soviet Desk, for an explanation.

Mr. Combs reportedly replied that it was standard practice to employ Soviet nationals for menial and support work at the embassy. The reason, he reportedly said, hinged on both budgetary and policy reasons.

If Americans were hired to do the work it would cost the taxpayer far more, Mr. Combs reportedly said. Furthermore, these lower-level workers would be subject to recruitment by the KGB and would represent a security risk. According to this source, it was felt safer to have "known" KGB operatives around the embassy than unknown operatives.

"Their thinking was that at least you knew who the KGB was with the Soviets there," the source said. "But if the KGB recruited an American, you wouldn't necessarily know about it."

This logic apparently irritated several PFIAB members, who challenged Mr. Combs. "By this reasoning, you would say it would be best if all our embassy positions were staffed by the KGB," one member charged.

Mr. Combs, who is now director of the State Department's Office of East European Affairs, declined yesterday to comment on the situation.

"I did speak to PFIAB two or three years ago," Mr. Combs said, "but what you are asking about is all very classified information. We just can't comment on it. It's highly sensitive."

PFIAB is a presidentially-appointed civilian panel whose purpose is to advise the president on intelligence matters.

— Ted Agres

Peter Steiner

Embassy Typewriter Bugging Blamed on Routine Shipment

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Typewriters bugged by the Soviets in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had been shipped through "normal channels" instead of receiving special diplomatic handling, allowing electronic devices to be placed in them, intelligence sources said yesterday.

They speculated that the bugs were "passive" devices that reflected signals to low-level trans-

mitters hidden in embassy walls, presumably allowing the Soviets to monitor what was written on the typewriters.

Administration officials confirmed this week that the Soviets had penetrated security at the embassy for at least a year, and perhaps longer, by "lifting things off typewriters." They said the bugging was ended after being discovered last year.

One source, who asked not to be

identified, said yesterday that the Soviets probably did not gather much valuable U.S. intelligence by bugging the typewriters because little of the most highly sensitive material would be kept in the Moscow embassy.

In addition, this source said, material kept there is handled carefully in special areas that have been "swept" for listening devices, making it impossible for the typewriter bugs to work.

"I don't regard it as terribly serious," the source said of the bugging, suggesting that the security breach is not as threatening to the United States as other intelligence losses to the Soviets in recent years.

An administration official said, "The trouble is that you never know exactly what they did get" with the devices in typewriters. The incident "was taken seriously" by U.S. officials, he said.